A time-honored custom requires the Executive, at the esamencement of the political year, to present his views and recommendations to the Legislature. Convenued as you are in accordance with the requirements of the 22d article of the Bill of Rights, which declares that you "ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require," I have every confidence that you will perform those duties by honest, thoughtful and wise legislation; honest, and therefore not for a party, but a people—thoughtful, and therefore, while protecting the rights of the whole, invading the privileges of none:—wise, and

The immigration to this country was:—
rom 1790 to 1810. 120,000
rom 1810 to 1820. 114,000
rem 1820 to 1820. 208,979
rom 1830 to 1840. 778,500

rainxtion tends to denationalize, to Europeanize, America. The universal record of history teaches that all republics that have risen and fallen owe their destruction to foreign influence, unseen at first, permitted till too strong for resistance, at last fatal.

The danger of foreign inducence was keenly felt by the early fathers of the Republic. Washington, in language beditting alike the gravity of the subject and his wow asgacious statesmanship, repeatedly warns his countrymen to beware of it. The writings of nearly all his distinguished contemporaries, of every shade of political sentiment, contain similar counsels. This was at a period when ships were comparatively few and small, steamers unsknown, and practically the old world was quadruple the distance from us it is now; at a time, too, when the stream of immigration was almost imperceptible in comparison with the ocean like tide that stell in upon us today; at a time, also, before the allen element in our elections had become so important that the foreign vote had been bartered for office and honors, and new on this side, and new on that, had once and again decided who should rule the destinies of the American republic.

That does not permit me, to quote the names of the long line of distinguished statemen who have given utterance to similar sentiments, as this danger has more clearly developed itself during the half century since intervency, but I cannot corbest mentioning the authority years since, in Faneuil Hallor. He said more than the presence of the support of

anything may be constructed and to our police courts of record.

Three of the most vital principles af a republican government are spiritual freedom, a free Bible, and free schools. With these we cannot fall to have independent, upright and intelligent votors, and they necessarily insure a just, impartial and size government. With their opposites, spiritual despotism, a fottered Bible, our more probably, no Bible at all, and sectarian schools, our liberties would exist but in name, and very soon but in history.

unendangered.

The present European immigration is deeply prejudicial to the fair remuneration of American labor. The mechanic, the artisan, the agriculturist, daily suffer from its influence. There is no statement in political ethics more palpable or fundamental than that honest industry should receive its due roward. Those who hourly feel the oppressing competition of alien labor, depreciated under the taskmasters of the Old World, and schooled in

terests of their epublic, demand that their elective franchies should be exercised for the protection of American
lator.

In the series of privileges and duties granted a legislator, none is more prominent than the opportunity to
dignify and ennoble labor—none either is more frequently overlooked. The corner stones of the American
republic are, the birthright of sudrage, universal education, religious freedom and potection to labor.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, recently
transmitted to Congress, shows that our imports,
during the past year, have exceeded our exports
twenty-six millions of dollars. The profits on our
exports and frieights during that period have reduced,
in a trialing degree only, this enormous baisnes of
indebtedness. Therty-eight millions of dollars in gold
—over inhectenths of all our receipts from California
during the year, as officially reported—have
simply passed through the country, in transitu, and
have been shipped away to pay for imported products
of European labor, and the interest on our European
debt. This vast sum should have been kept here as a
basis of healthy business, and as a more general substitute for small bank notes, our present circulating
medium.

Had this golden gift of Providence been retained at

the agency of the State government. If the duty is left unfulfilled or but partially accomplished, we neglect a great gaspensibility intrusted to us.

I Massachusetts, since the days of the Revolution, has seen accustomed to be among the foremost in all measures of rational progress. She is once more permitted to take the lead in that legislation believed necessary to perpetuate religious and civil privileges, both initiated within her boundaries, the one on Plymouth Rock and the other upon the battle field of Lexington.

I recommend, then, to the careful consideration of the Legislature, the following measures:—

1. That amendment to the constitution, which last year passed one stage of enactment, prohibiting the diversion of the educational funds of the State to the establishment or support of sectarian schools.

2. The power to repeal or modify the naturalization laws is confided alone to the Compress of the United States; but while Congress naturalizes, each State for itself prescripes the qualifications of all voters within its limits, for national as well as State officers. I recommend, therefore, an amendment to our constitution prohibiting the exercise of the elective franchise to all of alen birth, qualified by naturalization, until they have resided within the United States twenty one years.

5. As a common school education, or its equivalent, is necessary rightly to understand the duties, and to be competent to properly appreciate the privileges of a freeman, I recommend a further constitutional provision, to the effect that no person shall be permitted to vate who cannot read and write the English language.

4. I recommend a further constitutional provision, to the effect that no person shall be permitted to vate who cannot read and write the English language.

5. The honor of the American flag should be confided only to those who are born on the soil hallowed by its protection; they since can just be required to vindicate its rights. One of my earliest official acts then will be first provention; t

heavy bonds of indennity, and of adjusting the commutation tax thousands of dollars higher or lower on a single cargo of immigrants.

A reorgnization of this board is recommended, causing it to be composed of persons solely devoted to its duties, and acting as a check on one another.

9. The question as to the beat method of caring for our alien paupers is one of great moment. Until May last, and paupers unable to labor, and having no settlement within the State, were taken charge of by the various towns where they happened to be, which towns received from the Commonwealth forty-nine cents perweek for adults, twenty-eight cents for children, and an additional discretionary remuneration for lunatics and those sick with contagious discasses. Three years ago the legislature decided to change the system, and to erect State almshouses, where all alien paupers should be sent and provided for at the cost of the Commonwealth. In May, 1854, the buildings, four in number, were ready for occupancy, and the change took place.

The chief benefits of the new system are, the separation of foreign paupers from our own American poor, and the avoidance of constant conflict between the town and State authorities as to the amount of compensation, which led to numerous appeals to the Legisture, and the waste of much of its valuable time.

The chief benefits of the new system are, the separation of foreign papuers from our own American poor, and the avoidance of constant conflict between the town and State authorities as to the amount of compensation, which led to numerous appeals to the Legislature, and the waste of much of its valuable time. Its greatest defect, besides the large outlay for the necessary lands and buildings, is the greatly increased cost to the State of supporting their immates. The expense to the community, however, may not be greater now than before. The additional cost, beyond the per capita paid by the State, fell on the towns formerly, but now the State treasury sustains the whole, desirable, concerning which there is great difference of opinion, it is certain that the new system should now be fairly tested. It is also our present duty to see if any legislation is needed to improve or economize the new plan. The reports of the various Boards of Inspectors will be laid before you at an early day, and will doubtless contain valuable suggestions.

The cost of the new almahouses has been \$241,753. The edifices are poorly built, hadly ventilated and heated, faulty in their plan of construction, not provided with a needful supply of water, and, unless a very considerable outlay is made on them, will be in a short time in a ruinous condition. They are no credit to the State. They have no suitable workshops, and from twenty to thirty stoves and furnaces are situated in each main building, rendering the danger of fire very great.

Industry should be rigidly enforced on all who are able to perform even the lightest species of labor, both for the benefit of the immates and to reduce the cost of their support; whether agricultural or mechanical industry should mainly be attended to, the Legislature will determine. Sufficient workshops should be provided, and separate buildings for cooking, the fire of which might be sufficient for laundry purposes; and to hear the main additices by steam, might, perhaps, prove true economy. No one can

While we acknowledge our fealty to the constitution and the laws, the oft-repeated cry of disunion hersils no real danger to our ears. While we honestly concede the common duties evoked by the articles of confederation, we will preserve inviolate the State rights retained for each sovereign member of that confederacy. With fracternal feelings to all her sister States, and fills devotion to their common parent, yet with acknowledged rights and a determination that they be maintained, there stands Massachusetts.

Of those rights the two cardinal ones are the habeas corpus and the trial by jury. It is submitted to your deliberations whether additional legislation is required to secure either of these to our fellow citizens. Scrupulously avoid such action as asserts or looks to the maintenance of any rights not clearly and constitutionally ours, but weave every safeguard you justy may round those primal birthrights, older than our national birthday, and dear as its continued existence.

The United States frigate Constitution, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Issac Mayo, was at Porto Praya Nov. 15th, discharging, the storeship Bounding Billow, of Boston. The Constitution was to sail on the 17th of November for Madeira, touching at St. Vincents

Billow, of Boston. The Constitution was to sail on the 17th of November for Madeira, touching at St. Vincents for the small due on the 22d of November. The Constitution would return to Porto Praya in time to meet her relief, the United States ship Jamestown, expected in rebruary. Officers and men all well. [We learn by the telegraph from Boston that the Constitution sailed about Nov. 16th for St. Vincents.]

List of the others:—Commodore—Snac Mayo. Commander—John Rudd. Lieutenants—S. F. Hazard, B. M. Dove, Schunel Larkin. Flag Lieutenants—C. R. P. Rodgers, A. G. Clary, C. S. McDonough. Fleet Surgeon—M. G. Deianey. Passed Assistant Surgeon—John I. Burtt. Assistant Surgeon—John C. Coleman. Purser—James H. Watmough. Marine Officer—Capitain and Brevett Major N. S. Waldron. Acting Master—Colville Terrett. Commodore's Secretary—Llewellyn Boyls. Midshipmen—E. E. Potter, Win. H. Dana, Win. L. Bradford, Eness Armstrong. Gunner—A. S. Lewis. Carpenter—Lewis Holmes. Sailmaker—Win. Bennett. Acting Bostsward—Errs Chamberlain. Commodore's Clerk—E. Cobb. Capiain's Clerk—W. L. Swayse. Praser's Clerk—Richard Reardon. Master's Mate (acting)—John Collins. Hospital Steward—John Sullivan. Purser's Steward—Philip Dillon.

United States frigate Cumberland, Commodore String-

Collins. Hospital Sieward—John Sullivan. Purser's Steward—Philip Dillon.
United States frigate Cumberland, Commodore Stringham, and steamer Saranac, Captain Long, were at Genos leth uit.
The United States steamer Massachusetts, Captain Meade, from Norfolk bound to San Francisco, and the United States brig Bainbridge, Capt. Hunter, from Montevideo for Bahla, were at Rio Janeiro 10th November.
The United States sloop of war Falmouth, from Norfolk, entered St. Thomas on the 26th Dec., leaking budly; crew all well; had commenced caulking; reports being strained in heavy weather on the coast, having had southwest and southerly gales. The principal leaks were supposed to be under the counter, and forward about the haves pipes.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Jan 9—Hispal Voting.—Patrick Carroll, an Irishman, was indicated for voting at the last general election, not being a citizen of the United States. The case was arried at the last Sessions, but the jury coult not agree.

Assessit and Battery.—James Anglaine was indicated for stabbing Francis Holland, with a knife, on the night of the 18th December last, is a Dutch grocery store, at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets. Both parties were intoxicated, and it appeared from the evidence, Holland gave provocation. Bull, the use of a knife by the defendant, justified a verdict of assault and battery, which was found by the jury. Sentenced to thirty days in the Penitentary.

Burglary in the Third Degree.—Christian Hyerline was indicted for burglariously entering a room in the house of Annate Schmidt, of Centre street. The proprietor found the prisener in the room in question, one night about the middle of December last. The door and bureau drawers were broken open. On being arrested, the prisoner confessed that he had entered the rooms with the intention of stealing \$2.50 to pay his rent to Mr. Schmidt, with whom he boarded. Verdict of guilty. Sentenced to two years and six months in the State prison.

Petit Larceny.—Mary Anne Phillips, found guilty of this offence, was sentenced to four meaths in the Penitentiary.

There being no other cases roady for trial, the court then adjourned.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

DEBATE ON THE JUDICIARY BILL THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SPEECH OF LATHAM, OF CALIFORNIA.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1855.

Sundry bills were received up from the House General Cass offered a resolution that the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, now in attendance on the Convention of Old Soldiers, sitting in this city, be invited to occupy scats on the floor of the Senate during the session of their convention. Passed.

THE VETERANS OF 1812. Mr. Shirelds, (dem.) of Ill., presented a petition from the soldiers of the war of 1812, praying that the Senate pass the Bounty Land bill now before them. Laid on

Mr. Cooper, (whig) of Pa., presented a memorial from the Academy of Sciences, in behalf of Dr. Kane, of the exploring expedition. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLAYTON, (K. N.) of Del.-I have been requested

by Commodore Stewart and others, officers of the United States frigate Constitution, to ask a remuneration for the loss occurring to them from the capture of the Levant on the 10th of March, 1815, at Port au Praya, by a British squadron. Referred to the Committee on Navai Affairs.
RAHROAD AND TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC. Mr. Douglas, (dem.) of Ill., presented a bill in favor

of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and a colla teral magnetic telegraph. Read and referred. REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. Mr. Smelos, (dem.) of Bl., from the Judiciary Com mittee, reported back with amendments, the bill for the reorganization of the army, and a moved that it be

printed. Agreed to. THE BOUNTY LAND LAWS.

Mr. BRODHKAD, (dem.) of Pa., presented petitions from the citizens of Cumberland county, Pa , praying for an

extension of the bounty land laws. THE JUDICIARY REPORTS HILL. The Judiciary Reform bill was then taken up. Mr. GEYER, (whig) of Mo., moved to amend the bill

by striking out the first section.

Mr. Dawson, (whig) of Ga.—Do I understand this to be a test question as to whether the Senate will agree to change the judicial functions of the Supreme Court

to change the judicial functions of the Supreme Court Judges.

Mr. Frisskner, (whig) of Maine—Yes.

Mr. Brit, (whig) of Tenn.—It is settled on all hands that some hing ought to be done. My judgment is in favor of the representative system, and if practicable to allow the Judges to have that leisure which the bill of the Sesator of Illinois contemplates. If is the popular view of the subject that the Judges should in some measure be made the representatives of the feelings of a different sections. I hope some plan will be settled upon wherein the old representative system of the Supreme Court will be preserved. The proposition to strike out the first section is to test the sense of the Senate, whether it is in favor of dispensing with circuit services of the United States Judges or not. The notion of these Judges travelling a long circuit and intermingling with the people, as advocated by the Senator of Illinous, is beautiful in theory but entirely impracticable. The delay arising from the present system is a denial of justice. If a thought the Sapreme Court Judges should be relieved from circuit ditty.

Mr. Berter (S. R.) of S. C.—The Judges are required.

service must be dispensed with, or appellate duties at the seat of government neglected.

Mr. Chass thought that if the circuit services be abrogated, the number of Judges should be abridged, and submitted an amendment to that end.

Mr. Burnss objected, remarking different sections of the court would be disastisfied, and the result might be that most of the Judges would be taken from some one section of the Union.

Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1855. PROTECTION OF LIPE AND PROPERTY ON THE COAST. Mr. WHENER, (dem.) of N. Y. presented the memo-rial of the Chamber of Commerce, Marine Insurance Companies, and the merchants of New York, asking Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to station a steaming permanently at the month of the harbor of New York, for the preservation of life and property on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island, to proceed at a a moment's notice to any point designated. Referred to

Committee on Commerce.

MEDIATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. MEDIATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Mr. AIRIN, (dem.) of S. C., asked loave to present the memorial of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, suggesting that a tender of mediation be made by this government in the European war.

Mr. Walsh, (dem.) of N. Y., objected.

ernment in the European war.

Mr. Watsu, (dem.) of N.Y., objected.

A resolution was passed, terminating the debate on the leading Railroad bill on the 15th lest.

GRADATON OF THE PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The House took up the bill amendatory of the act of August hast, reducing and graduating the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Mr. Hawson, (dem.) of Pa., said that last session the Homestad bill was sent to the Seaste, who evaded a direct vote thereon by adopting the substitute of Mr. Hunter, is bich would invre more to the benefit of State railroads, speculators and capitalists, than to cultivators. By offering the amendment pending, he sought to restore the principles substantially of the Homestad bill, which passed the House by such a large majority last session, in order to avoid constitutional objections, he designed to charge fourteen and a half cents per sere for lands, in place of free gradis, the amount to cover the original cost of purchase, and extinguishment of Indian title to the lands. The greatest evil which estats is the struggle to get possession of the surplus in the treasury. The true policy is a rich people and poor treasury. At no time has the Homestead bill occupied a stronger position before the country than now. He described the beneficial effects which would now from its passage in a national, individual, and social condition.

Mr. Existence, (whig) of True, gave notice of an amendment confining the benefits of the bill to natives born, and persons now naturalized.

Mr. CANTELL, (free coil) of Ohio, moved the bill and amendment be laid on the table. Plangreed to, 65 argust 98.

REFORCEDITION OF NEW MELEO AND CLAR.

amendment be laid on the table. Disagreed to, 65 against 98. Before disposing of the subject, the moraing hour expired.

ARKED OCCUPATION OF NEW MEXICO AND STAR.

On motion of Mr. JONOR, (deep.) of Tenn., the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the armed conquestion act to New Mexico and Utah, with a view to the suppression of Indian hostilities in those Territories.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Laman, (dem.) of California, arose and said—Irice, Mr. Chairman, to say a few words upon a subject of interest not only to my constituents, but I believe to the whole country, in shave of the bill establishing a line of mail steamships between San Francisco and Phanghas in China, teaching at the Sandwich Islands and at Jajan. I am sware that the State which I have the honor in part to represent has been looked upon in this House and in the Senate as a constant applicant for legislative favore, and a tax upon the United States the agreement of the gustion, how much the wealth and enterprise of California. has added to our national prosperity and power—which is essential to a proper appreciation of the subject—is often but sight of, or treasmed merely as incidental to the problem of finance and state-manning. Fig. I do not speak boastfully when I venjure to assert that the schievements of California, though they may aren to be but the work of vesterday, mark an epoch in the bastory of the world. The settlement of the Facilic

precious metals, the rapidly increasing inter-communication between the easiern and western shores of this continent, the opening of Eastern Asia to our commerce, the emigrant trade from China, the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Japan, the gravitation of the Sandwich Islanda toward our confederacy, and the new life now springing up in Australia and the Oceanic Islands, mark as distinct an era in the human race, and must lead to as complete a revolution in the moral, religious, and political condition of mankind, as was prodused, four centuries ago, by the discovery and colonization of this continent. It was the discovery and colonization of this continent. It was the discovery and colonization of this continent. It was the discovery and colonization of the first and the relative condition of the people, swallowed up the Italian repulsies, and save, first to Spain and Fortugal, and unwerreaulting from navigation and commerce. But the discovery of America not only transferred power from one European State to another; it also changed the relative condition of the people. Weaths, which at that time almost entirely consisted of lands, the exclusius possession of which, by a few mobies, furnished the basis of feudal tenures and a feudal aristocracy, found an equally potent factor in the accumulation of the peoples and the vast exchange of products travelling from hand to hand, which made their owners independent, rich and powerful without the possession of lands and Ismements, diminishing, in the same ratio, the power and influence of the nobles. It gave birth to a class of wealthy merchants, navigators, and traders, to which subsequently were added manufacturers and handleratismon, who soon struggled for and obtained political power. The so-called 'middle classes' for Europe we their origin almost entirely to the New World, with which history, by a single hap, passed from feudal aristocracy and slavery, to the emancipation of the laborers. The conquest of Individuals. Now, i manthin, Mr. Chairman, that the o naimated the commerce of the world, stimulated enterprise, and given a fresh impetus and new direction to the stream of kuropean emigration to this country. If the growth of America has astonished and stupified Europe, the unprecedented developement of the wealth and magnithence of California has suprised and dazeled even the United States. Accustomed, as we are, to view with comparative indifference the unexampled history of our Eastern and Western States, we still lack the standard of comparison to measure the quickening process of wealth and power exhibited in our new empire on the Pacific. If it was the most daring and enterprising kuropeans who came to settle our Atlantic shores: those who now emigrate from the Atlantic to the Pacific sea coast are certainly not among the most sluggish of our own race, or unwilling to assume new obligations, growing out of

coast by our race, the discovery and exploration of the precious metals, the rapidly increasing inter-communi-

between all the States, which is the cause of our strongth and the talieman or our authoral property testine of the comparative connectors of Englands and the Children's with class and the East Index. The spectral property of sections. It have no four that the Children's and the with advantage by those who whit to obtain an excitation of the state of the Children's connection of the state of the Children's connection of the state of the Children's the object of the Children's connection of the Children's